

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CCXII.

ADDITIONS TO *AUSTROEUPATORIUM*, *FLYRIELLA*, AND *TEIXEIRANTHUS*.

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Specimens of Eupatorieae seen during the last few months include one older type specimen of a species previously unplaced in the revised classification of the tribe, and material of undescribed species from Mexico and Brazil. The new names are provided here so they will be available for inclusion in a list of all the names in the tribe.

TEIXEIRANTHUS POHLII (Baker) R. M. King and H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Alomia pohlii* Baker in Martius, Flora Brasiliensis 6 (2): 190. 1876. The species shows the sessile leaves, paleaceous receptacles, corollas continuous with the body of the achene without an intervening callus, and the filaments of the anthers inserted near the base of the corolla as in the type and previously only known species of the genus, *T. foliosus* (Gardn.) K. & R. The new addition to the genus differs by its more erect branching habit, by its linear leaves, by the somewhat less ornate tips on the involucral bracts and paleae, and by the greater tendency for the corolla to dehisce along a line at the base.

AUSTROEUPATORIUM MORII R. M. King and H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae ad 9.5 dm altae supra basem erectae vix vel non ramosae. Caules pallide brunnescentes sparse hirtelli leniter striati. Folia opposita, petiolis angustatis plerumque 1.5-4.5 cm longis; laminae herbaceae ovatae 4-8 cm longae 2.0-4.5 cm latae base truncatae vel breviter acutae ad medio breviter acuminatae et trinervatae margine serratae apice anguste acuminatae in nervis et marginis puberulae subtus dense glandulo-punctatae. Inflorescentiae subdiffuse ramosae in partibus individuis late corymbosae, ramulis ultimis 1-2 mm longis glandulo-punctatis et dense puberulis. Capitula campanulata ca. 7 mm alta et 3-4 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 18 subimbricatae valde inaequilongae orbicularis vel lanceolatae 0.5-4.0 mm longae et 1.0-1.5 mm latae apice rotundatae vel obtusae extus puberulae et sparse glanduliferae ad medio leniter bicostatae margine late scariosae. Flores 10-12 in capitulo; corollae albae 4 mm longae extus glabrae, tubis 1.5-1.7 mm longis cylindraceis, limbis anguste infundibularibus, fauibus ca. 2 mm longis, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.4 mm longis et 0.35 mm latis extus et intus

laevibus; filamenta in partibus superioribus ca. 0.25 mm longa; thecae ca. 0.9 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongae ca. 0.25 mm longae et 0.15 mm latae; basi stylorum hirsuti. Achaenia ca. 2 mm longa superne sparse glandulifera; carpopodia breviter cylindrica ca. 0.15 mm longa et 0.2-0.3 mm lata; setae pappi ca. 40 plerumque 3-4 mm longae, cellulis apicalibus in setis longioribus anguste rotundatis. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 20 μm .

TYPE: BRASIL: Bahia: Municipality of Ilhéus, road from Olivença to Una, 2 km S of Olivença. Restinga forest, very sandy soil. Elev. near sea level. Corolla and styles white. Locally abundant in open area. 19 April 1981. S.A.Mori, B.M. Boom & A.M.de Carvalho 13646 (Holotype, CEPEC; isotype, US).

Austroeupatorium morii can be distinguished from other members of the genus by the slender petioles nearly as long as the leaf blades, and by the broad, abrupt, often truncate bases on the leaf blades. The short, thick carpopodia indicate that the species is in the typical element of the genus. Closest relationship is probably to *A. monardaefolium* (Walp.) K. & R., but the latter has petioles usually winged above, the leaf blades more lanceolate and three to four times as long as the petioles, and the undersurface of the leaves more puberulous with less dense glandular punctations.

FLYRIELLA HARRIMANII R. M. King and H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae ad 2 m altae. Caules fistulosi pallide brunnescentes striati glandulis stipitatis minutis dense obsiti. Folia opposita in axillis abbreviate ramulifera, petiolis elongatis 3-9 cm longis superne anguste alatis; laminae late ovatae vel deltoideae 5-12 cm longae et 4-15 cm latae base truncatae vel subcordatae ad medio in petiolis decurrentes margine crenatae vel dentatae apice breviter acutae supra pilosae subtus dense minute stipitato-glanduliferae in nervis densius glanduliferae et sparse pilosae fere ad basem valde trinervatae. Inflorescentiae in ramis lateralibus cymosae paucicapitatae, pedicellis 3-22 mm longis minute stipitato-glandulifera. Capitula late campanulata 1.1-1.5 cm alta et lata; squamae involucri ca. 40 subaequilongae exteriores late ellipticae et herbaceae interne sensim anguste lanceolatae ca. 10 mm longae et 1-4 mm latae omnino longe acuminate extus minute multo stipitato-glanduliferae. Flores ca. 75 in capitulo; corollae albae minime infundibulares ca. 7 mm longae in tubis et faucibus glabrae, tubis ca. 3 mm longis, faucibus ca. 3 mm longis, lobis oblongo-triangularibus ca. 0.8 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis extus perpauce puberulis, pilis 2-3-seriatis anguste clavatis subglandulosis; filamenta in partibus superioribus 0.25-0.30 mm longa; thecae ca. 1.8 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongae ca. 0.35 mm longae et 0.3 mm latae; basi stylorum noduliferi et hirsuti. Achaenia ca. 4.5 mm longa inferne glabra superne sparse minute setulifera; carpopodia cylindrica non accentrica, cellulis elongatis 7-8-seriatis in parietibus non incrassatis porosis;

setae pappi ca. 40 plerumque 4.5-5.5 mm longae, cellulis apicalibus acutis. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 25 μ m.

TYPE: MEXICO: Tamaulipas: On route B-5, 3 miles east of Gomez Farias, in Municipio Gomes Farias, across from a gravel pit, at 600 feet elevation. Woods on pitted limestone. Herbaceous; flowers whitish; up to 6 feet tall. 31 March 1975. Neil A. Harriman, J. Allen, B. Harriman, R. Jansen, J. L. Kaspar, and B. Parfitt 10,698 (Holotype, US).

Flyriella harrimani of southern Tamaulipas is the southernmost member of the genus, with other species ranging from northern Tamaulipas westward to Chihuahua and northward to southwestern Texas. Vegetatively, the species resembles others of the genus, but is larger in size with much smaller stipitate glands. The inflorescence is the most distinctive feature with fewer larger heads and large herbaceous outer involucral bracts. The form of the involucre, with bracts of subequal length, is rather anomalous in the Alomiinae. The cylindrical rather than contorted form of the carpopodium indicates closest relationship to *F. stanfordii* K. & R. of northern Tamaulipas.

The type specimen was generously given to the U.S. National Herbarium by Dr. Harriman.



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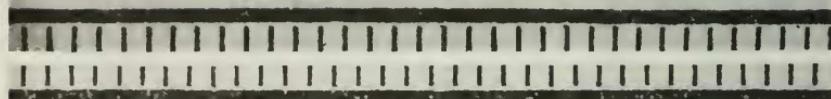
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Austroeupatorium morii R.M.King & H. Robinson, Isotype,
United States National Herbarium. Photos by Victor E. Krantz,
Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.



Flyriella harrimanii R.M.King & H. Robinson, Holotype,
United States National Herbarium.



Enlargements of heads. Top: *Austroeupatorium morii*.
Bottom: *Flyriella harrimanii*.